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From the East.

European Russia, Dec. 3.—A  
very good day.  
The temperature was 72.9.  
This morning his con-  
dition is satisfactory. His ap-  
petite is increasing. His  
condition is 72.3 and

# CONGRESS BEGINS SHORT SESSION

## The President's Message Received and Read.

### A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF A STRONG AND EXHAUSTIVE STATE PAPER

#### All the Great Questions and Issues of Domestic and Foreign Policy Discussed With Candor, Patriotism, Clearness and Strong Common Sense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of Congress today drew great crowds to the capitol. On June 7 last the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress adjourned and the second session began today with many momentous questions awaiting the attention of the national law makers.

Early in the day the tide of travel turned down Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol, filling the broad walks leading to the marble terrace, which by 11 o'clock presented a scene of busy activity. On the eastern plaza front there was the same scene of activity, long lines of carriages swinging up to the wings, bringing senators, members, public officials and interested observers, while the many lines of cars carried their quota of

Inside the building but little restriction had been placed on the free moving of the throng, and the crowd moved at will from one wing to the other. All of the public galleries were open, so that every one in the good-natured crowd had an equal chance. By 11 o'clock the elevators began to be besieged, and there were signs of an overflow at the doors leading to the galleries. It was evident that the ladies took great interest in the proceedings, for they were present in full force, one delegation of girl students numbering over fifty. There were conferences among senators as to the program for the week, and for so early in the session unusual activity was displayed by members on both sides of the capitol.

Speaker Henderson arrived at his private office about 11:15, and was soon surrounded by members, discussing the program of business. On the Senate side there was less evidence of activity, and the crowds were rather slow in invading the galleries. The President pro tem, Mr. Frye, was at his office early, conferring with Senators, and by 11:30 the floor of the Senate began to show signs of the activity preceding actual business.

#### THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—At 12:15 p. m. the Senate took a recess for half an hour. The President pro tem, Mr. Frye, appointed Messrs. Hoar and Cockrell a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The committee will join a like committee from the House of Representatives.

The credentials of William B. Dillingham as a Senator from Vermont, were presented and the oath was administered to him. He fills the unexpired term of the late Senator Morrill. Senator Gear's successor, former Representative Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, was present, but his credentials were withheld until the official announcement of Senator Gear's death.

At 12:55 the Senate took a further recess until 1:45. The Senate reassembled at 1:45 and a few minutes later Major Prudden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared with the President's message. Secretary Bennett, of the Senate, at once began the reading of the document.

At 3:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

#### THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The roll call of the House showed that 275 members responded to their names. The speaker announced a quorum present and that the House was ready for business. The new members were then sworn in.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Payne of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Richardson of Tennessee, to join the committee of the Senate to notify the President that Congress is ready to receive any communication from him. The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might wish to submit reached the White House at 1:20 o'clock and were at once shown into the cabinet room, where the President was in waiting. The announcement was made by Senator Hoar, and in reply the President informed the committee he was glad that Congress was again in session, and that he would at once send a communication to Congress in writing. The committee remained with the President only a few minutes, and then entering their carriages returned to the capitol.

#### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The first bill of the session introduced in the House was by Representative Crumpacker, Republican, Indiana, "Making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the eleventh census."

It provides an increase of membership from 357 to 365. The following States in representation: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1. The following States lose: Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A resolution in behalf of ex-President Krueger was introduced in the House today by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts. It recites:

Whereas, the heroic struggle made by the Boer republics to maintain their existence has excited the sympathy of the whole world, therefore, be it Resolved, that the efforts of Paul Krueger to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement between Great Britain and the Boer republic is deserving of the praise and sympathy of the American people.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced today by Chairman Hull, of the house military committee, and at once referred to that committee. Work on the bill has been in progress, and the measure now is practically completed and ready to be reported. The report probably will be made tomorrow, and Chairman Hull says he hoped to begin consideration of the measure within a day or two, certainly by Friday, with the expectation of passing it in the house before the close of the present week. Mr. Hull says the requirements of the military service make it essential to pass the measure without delay. One of the changes in the bill made by the committee today was to adopt an anti-canteen amendment, offered by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, prohibiting the sale of liquor on military property, transports, etc. Another change made creates an inspector of artillery, instead of a chief of artillery, who is to be on the staff of the general commanding the army.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message begins as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in congratulation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history."

"The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, ex-

none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes his guidance and the continuance of his care and favor."

Taking up the Chinese question first, the President reviews the causes for the Boxer outbreak, the attack on the legations, Minister Conger's messages and the rescue of the imprisoned of Peking. Credit is given the American soldiers and sailors for their good conduct and efficiency during the emergency. The President says in reference to the condition of affairs before and following the rescue of the Legations:

"The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. As was then said, 'The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of the equal and the impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.'"

Taking up the basis of negotiations, the President tells the general bases of views which formulated by the French Government, have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, but like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The President says that the disposition of the Emperor's Government to admit liability for wrong done to foreign Governments, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved.

"I regard," says the President, "as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securing of adequate guarantee for liberty of faith, since insincerity of those natives who may embrace alien creed is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching, than would be the direct invasion thereof. The matter of indemnity of our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of annexation through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security and most important of all by the opening of China to the commerce of the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives."

The President says that he is favorably inclined toward the Russian suggestion of relegating the matter to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague in the case of protracted divergence of views relative to indemnity.

The message says that a conference will be held at Brussels December 11 under the convention for the protection of industrial property. "Any lessening of the difficulties that our inventors encounter in obtaining patents abroad," says the message, "and that our farmers, manufacturers and merchants may have in the protection of their trademarks, is worthy of careful consideration."

On South American affairs mention is made of the expanding trade between the United States and South America, the boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia is touched on and it is stated that the United States had recognized the de facto government of Colombia, and that the residual questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been adjusted.

The Paris Exposition is commented on in a half column, and the display of the United States is complimented. "Good will," says the message, "prevails in our relations with the German Empire. The settlement of the Samar problem has accomplished good results."

"Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Great Britain recognized the American rights in cargoes seized and the incident was closed satisfactorily."

The need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian was referred to, as also various indemnity claims against foreign governments by American citizens. The lynching of five Italians at Tallahassee and the claims of the Italian Government are mentioned.

The President urges that Congress appropriately confer upon the Federal Courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved, and says that it is incumbent to remedy the statutory omission which has led and may again lead to bad results. He recalls a paragraph of his inaugural address on lynching in which he said that these crimes must not be tolerated.

The message says that the closing year has witnessed a decided strengthening of Japan's relations to other States and he commends Japan's stand on the integrity of China.

Referring to the bubonic plague scare, the message says: "Complaint was made last summer of the discriminatory enforcement of a bubonic quarantine against Japanese on the Pacific Coast and of interference with their travel in Canada and California under the health laws of those States. The latter restrictions have been adjudged by a Federal court to be unconstitutional. No recurrence of either cause of complaint is apprehended."

On the Nicaragua Canal the message says: "The Nicaragua Government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. I commend to the early attention of the Senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The favorable award in the Delagoa Bay railway seizure by the arbitration tribunal at Berne is mentioned. "The King of Sweden and Norway," says the message, "has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Samoan Islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbances in 1899."

(Continued on Page 2.)

# SUGAR IS IN LUCK

## Export Bounties Will Come Off.

### THREE POWERS AGREE

#### France, Germany and Austria Take Action That Will Help Cane Sugar Production.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The news that France, Germany and Austria have reached a tentative agreement for abandoning the export bounty on sugar is attracting quite a little attention at the moment in local sugar circles, and somewhat diverse theories are current regarding the effect of such a change if made in refiners' supplies here. There seems general agreement, however, that a very important effect would be an immediate and large increase in the exports of American preserved fruits and jellies at the expense of the great English and Scotch preservers. The effect of the removal of the European bounties would also, it is argued, be to increase the consumption and restrict production of sugars in the continental countries of production, and thus remove that of a competition of other sugars arriving here. Beet sugar growing is carried on on such a close margin that it is not profitable unless the growers get a bounty. This decreases competition. This is turn will encourage the production of cane sugars, and will thus benefit directly Cuba and Porto Rico.

"I believe," said one of the closest students of the raw sugar supply, "that with the development of Cuba under the trade relations which will probably be sought by that island with this country, Cuba will in a few years be producing sufficient cane sugar to completely shut out the best sugars of Europe. Cuba's last crop will amount to 200,000 tons. This crop will run about 500,000, and the next crop will probably be 750,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons."

# THEY ARE A WRETCHED LOT

## The Porto Ricans Who Are Com- ing to These Islands Soon.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The first lot of Porto Ricans, 114 in number, bound for the Hawaiian sugar plantations, were admitted here today from the steamship Arcadia, as United States citizens, thus settling the vexed question as to the national status of the Porto Ricans. They are a puny, squallid set. They filled two tourist cars on the Southern Pacific and left tonight for San Francisco.

A prominent railroad man who handled them pronounced them the most miserable, ill-conditioned people he ever saw. "I have handled people of almost every nation upon the face of the earth but never in my life have I seen people who could compare with these Porto Ricans who were taken through here to Hawaii. Their abject misery cannot be imagined unless seen. There was not a sound body among all of them and all looked like consumptives. They wore scarcely any clothes, no shoes and little two-by-four blankets apiece, which they used as scarfs around their necks. They were a mongrel breed and intermarriage has so evidently depleted their vitality that I cannot see how they have stamina enough to live. They were listless, dull, indifferent. Not one of them raised his head to look about him to see what the new country was like. They sat or stood there without life or movement, the women smoking cigarettes."

#### Situation at Guam.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following cable message has been received at the Navy Department:

CAVITE, Dec. 2, 1900.—Bureau Navigation, Washington:—Detachment marines and some Yosemite's officers arrived by General Alava. Left Guam 26th ult. Restoration work there progressing favorably.

# BLOOD OF MARTYRS

## A Horrible Tale From China.

### MISSIONARIES STABBED

#### The Treachery of a Chinese Gov- ernor Results in Large Loss of Life.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A special from China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shan-si. The first victims, the despatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French. The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself pointed them all. Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the governor pointed them, and also a number of Chinese priests and thirty Chinese sisters, and 200 orphans from three to sixteen years of age; Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children; Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Price and their son; all of the American board; Mr. and Mrs. Lagren, of the Swedish, and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were butchered. The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Hsien, the governor of Shan-si. As announced in the Peking despatch of the Associated Press of Saturday last, members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese Emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of the reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan-si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered. Fifteen missionaries, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the despatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape, were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

#### ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The text of the agreement arrived at by the Foreign Ministers at Peking has not yet reached the State Department from Minister Conger, and he is still withholding his signature to the document. Meanwhile, it is said that following his latest instructions to confer with the British and German Ministers at Peking, he is making substantial headway toward the substitution of a modified agreement on the lines of the policies laid down in the State Department's various propositions to the powers. While the United States Government has not seen fit to make any formal protest against the continuance of the punitive expeditions being sent out from Peking from time to time, it has managed to convey to the powers its belief that the further prosecution of this policy is indiscreet and will tend to greatly delay the return of the Chinese authorities to Peking and the final settlement toward which all efforts are now directed. It is believed these intimations have been taken in good part by the various foreign offices, and that a more restraining influence will soon be exerted upon the military officers in China.

#### CZAR TAKES ACTION.

TIEN-TSIN, Sunday, Dec. 2.—It is by the imperative order of the Czar that the Russians are handing over the Shau Hai Kuan Railroad to the Germans. The necessary documents were signed this morning.

#### FRENCH ASSIST GERMANS.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—Four companies of German troops are reported to be seriously menaced thirty-five miles west of Pao Ting Fu. Eight companies of French troops, with three days' rations, have left to go to their relief.

#### OBSERVATORY LOOTED.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2 (via Shanghai).—Protests and requests have been forwarded to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee by representatives of the powers urging the prevention of the removal of astronomical instruments from the observatory at Peking. Most of the principal instruments have been prepared for shipment and labeled for Berlin or Paris. The Chinese themselves, do not protest, because, as members of Li Hung Chang's staff put it, their objections would be useless, as whatever they say or do in the way of protests only elicits uncivil treatment.

The observatory is universally recognized as one of the most interesting sights in Peking. Most of the instruments now out of place are over 150 years old. Many of them are magnificent bronzes, and, although not of

(Continued on Page 2.)